does have an impact on environment. Under the amended Mines and Minerals (Regulaton and Development) Act, 1957 and Mineral Concession Rules, 1960, environmental management has been made an essential part of the mining activity and no mining lease can now be granted unless a mining plan, of which Environment Management Plan is a part, is approved by the Central Government. In addition, in respect of major public sector mining projects, the Environment Management Plans are appraised by an Expert Committee constituted by the Department of Environment.

Joint scheme for Housing Development in Southern India

2681. DR. YELAMANCHILI SIVAJI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether CAN FIN Homes Ltd. floated by the Housing Development Finance Corporation Ltd. jointly with Canara Bank is said to be engaged in housing development in Southern India;

(b) if so, the details of its present operations; and

(c) what is the investment planned/allocated/made by the company in each of the four Southern States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b) Canara Bank has sponsored a housing finance company called CAN FIN Homes Ltd. alongwith Unit Trust of India, Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India Ltd. and Housing Development Finance Corporation, with an authorised capital of Rs. 50 crores and paid up capital of Rs. 10 crores. While Canara Bank's participation in the equity is 30 per cent, 36 per cent of the same is reserved for issue to the general public. CIN FIN Homes Ltd. operates in four Southern States and two Union Territories of Pondicherry and Delhi. Disbursements for housing loan made by CAN FIN Homes Ltd. during the last nine months is reported to be Rs. 1273.35 lakhs.

(c) CTN FIN HOMES Ltd.'s proposal for investment in the coming two years in the Southern States/Union Territories are as follows:

Name of the State/U.T.	Amount in lakhs of rupees
Karnataka	118.25
Kerala	38.25
Andhra Pradesh	51.50
Tamil Nadu	57.50
Pondicherry	4.50
Delhi	55.00

Capacity Utilisation by SAIL And TISCO

2682. SHRI KAMAL MORARKA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) what is the capacity utilisation of SAIL vis a vis TISCO respectively; and

(b) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a statement by TISCO Chairman to the effect that if TISCO capacity utilisation was as low as SAIL's, TISCO would have made a loss of Rs. 68.68 crores?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI MAKHAN LAL FOTEDAR): (a) The capacity utilisation of saleable steel in SAIL plants and

TISCO during the last two years have been as under:—

(in %)

Year	SAIL (including TISCO)	TISCO
1986-87 . . .	79	110
1987-88 . . .	80	110

(b) Better capacity utilisation is only one of the factors influencing the profitability of a producing unit. In view of differences in size of operations and the production profiles of SAIL and TISCO, comparison of TISCO's capacity utilisation and profitability with that of SAIL would be unrealistic.

Licensing of Distilleries and IMFL Units

2683. SHRI KAMAL MORARKA: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have finalised any new Policy regarding licensing of distilleries and IMFL units;

(b) whether such policy differs from State to State: and

(c) what is the present policy of the Central Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) and (c) Yes, Sir. Government have relaxed the total ban imposed in 1975 on creation of new capacities for alcoholic drinks, but these are to be allowed only from non molasses based raw-materials. A copy of the guidelines issued vide Press Note No. 8, dated 4.4.1988 is given in the enclosed statement. (*See* below).

(b) No, Sir.

Statement

Government of India

Ministry of Industry

Department of Industrial Development
New Delhi, the 4th April, 1988

PRESS NOTE NO. 8

(1988 Series)

Subject:—Creation of additional capacity for manufacture of alcohol based on non-molasses raw materials.

Consequent on the introduction of prohibition in the States, the Government of India had banned creation of additonal capacity or expansion of existing capacity for distillation or brewing alcoholic drinks except in 100 per cent export oriented cases. It was decided that no industrial licences for setting up new undertaking or expansion of existing capacity for distillation of alccoholic drinks would be granted except in cases where the production is exclusively for exports. This decision was communicated in Government's Press Note of 19-11-1975 and reiterated in a subsequent Press Note of Ist April, 1981.

2. The position has since been received and in order to make available additional quantum of molasses for manufacture of industrial alcohol and to reduce the illicit distillation of alcoholic drinks, it has been decided that the policy of total ban on creation of additional capacity be relaxed to provide for creation of additional capacity by way of setting up new units and expansion of existing units for manufacture of potable alcohol based on non-molasses raw materials. Such raw materials will include potatoes, tapioca, mahuwa flowers, cashew apple, sugar beet, beet-root, fruits of various types coarse grains (maize jawar bajra) spoiled wheat rice. The industry would however continue to remain in Schedule IV of Government's Exemption Notification dated 16-2-1973 as amended from time to time.